

The Standard.

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The Evening and Semi-Weekly Standard.

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E. O. D. change each issue.....21c
Twice a week, change each issue.....22c
Once each week.....23c
One time or other irregular insertions.....23c

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E. O. D. Adv. for three times.....17c
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QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PROMOTERS.

Will the big irrigation company which is to divert the waters of Weber river for the reclamation of the arid lands of this valley, build laterals where the main canals are a considerable distance from bonded acreage? That is a question which has been asked this paper.

Suppose there is land within the proposed water district which will require drainage because of the increased water supply and seepage, will the irrigation company provide for that drainage? That is another question asked, which we cannot answer.

Through C. M. Clay, several interested farmers will propound a series of questions in tomorrow's Standard, which should be answered by the promoters in order to clear away all doubt.

CHOIR OBTAINED FREE ADVERTISING.

Ogdenites, returning from the Seattle fair, maintain that a mountain has been made out of a mole hill in the alleged intended insult offered to Salt Lake Tabernacle choir. Those who were conducting the musical contests had made a rule of requiring contestants to pay admission, and that rule was known to the leaders of the choir prior to the time when the big contest was to have occurred; in fact, Prof. McClellan, the evening before, had paid his way in, though he presided at the organ. The rule was not applied to Utah alone, but was enforced against any and all contestants.

This robs the whole affair of its melodramatic feature. We are half inclined to charge the incident to some clever advertiser in the service of the Salt Lake choir.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

It remained for an American to discover the north pole. Before the United States had been well explored, there were expeditions setting sail for the unknown north, in an effort to reach the north pole, but nearly all the great advances into the Arctic regions, beyond civilized settlements have been by Americans, and, at last, the great end has been achieved by an American. With a little pardonable boasting, we might say there is nothing much accomplished these days in which an American does not take part. Perhaps we should soften that statement with the qualifying remark that America has come to embrace much of the best talent of all nations. Dr. Cook's achievement will bear good results, if it satisfies the desire which has existed to reach the pole.

The Health of Your Horse.

The proper remedy for all horse strains, sprains or colic is Perry Davis' Painkiller. Be prompt and you'll save the horse suffering—spare yourself trouble and expense—maybe save a long time waiting. You ought to have a bottle ready. The new size bottle costs 35 cents, one larger, 50 cents. Be sure your druggist gives you Perry Davis'.

Thousands of lives have been sacrificed in an effort to explore the dreary Arctic in the hope of finding a way to the extreme northern point of the earth. We cannot see any good which has come from the sacrifice, except in this one case, and that is somewhat of negative value. The craze should now die out and those who have labored under the spell should turn their energies and talents to better purpose.

WHEN THE FIRST AERONAUT CROSSED THE CHANNEL.

The statement is made that Blieriot was not the first aeronaut to cross the English channel, but that a man named Blanchard on January 19, 1785, accompanied by a Dr. Jefferies, after narrowly escaping death by drowning, floated in a balloon from Dover to near Calais. Of course, the achievement was purely accidental and not to be compared with Blieriot's feat. An account of the hazardous trip says that ballast, clothes, provisions, all was thrown overboard to lighten the balloon; and at one moment both aeronauts climbed into the cordage and prepared to cut away the car itself, says the Westminster Gazette. They finally landed safely in the forest of Guines, a few miles from Calais, and were received with great enthusiasm, being conducted into the town in a coach and six, escorted by the authorities of Calais and an immense crowd of admirers. Blanchard was presented by the French king with a purse of 480 pounds, and was awarded a life pension of 40 pounds per annum, the flag he carried was hung in the hall of the Paris academy of sciences, his balloon was placed on exhibition in the roomiest of the Calais churches, and a column was set up to mark the site of his arrival at Guines.

It was really the presence of a competitor which, in this case as in Blieriot's, spurred the successful aeronaut to instant effort. Blanchard knew that Pilatre de Rozier was at Boulogne, awaiting a favorable breeze to cross to England. He saw Pilatre, his feat accomplished, and the latter was so nettled at the march thus stolen upon him, and at seeing his well founded reputation at stake, that he made an imprudent attempt in the following June, and both he and his companion were killed.

Curiously enough, Blanchard's first idea seems to have been a sort of aeroplane, a "winged vessel," which he constructed when only nineteen, and in which he is said to have traveled a short distance, though this assertion seems to rest on the bare statement of the inventor. At any rate, when Montgolfier's invention placed a surer and more immediate method of aerial navigation in his hands, Blanchard became an intrepid balloonist, making over 60 ascents ere his unfortunate accident (an attack of apoplexy during an ascent) caused his fall, and sent him home to Paris in 1809 a nervous wreck. He died in the same year, and some of the Parisian papers noticed his centenary last March. His wife shared and continued his hobby; and, also, finally, met with a fatal fall. She was picked up in the streets of Paris a mass of fractures, but is believed to have been stifled by gas from the balloon before she reached the earth. This was in 1819.

THERE IS NO UNEASINESS OVER THE CUT-OFF.

Collier's Weekly contains an article on Great Salt Lake, referring to the inland sea as "The Lake That Came Back."

"Since July 26, 1847, when Orson Pratt swam in it," says Collier's, "the Great Salt Lake has become the principal tourist-bathing asset of one state and the center of frequent excursions from another. Among its other mysterious traits is that of disappearing in large part upon occasions."

In 1893 an immense bathing pavilion was built a mile out in the water with bath houses running in crescent shaped lines toward the shore from both sides of the pavilion. In 1900 the lake began to go away. In 1904 bathing conditions were so bad that the bathing house proprietors had to turn the horns of their crescent the other way about. And then from one of them they had to run an improvised trolley another mile out to the water. In 1906 a general cry went up that the lake was gone, and likewise a cry went to Washington for government relief for the arid west. A government official responded with a trip of inspection in June, 1907, and for the fourteen days he was in the Great Basin region it rained. Then he sniffed. "My conclusion is," he said, "that what the arid west most needs is a boat and a set of navigation laws."

"This summer the present generation of swimmers is completing the finest season in their memory," says Collier's. "They dance upon the pavilion above six feet of brine, and the tiny sailboats that once anchored away off near the horizon now tie up to the pavilion, while the crescent bath houses has again had its horns—or at least one of them—turned toward the shore. Harriman's celebrated engineering masterpiece, the Lucin cut-off across the lake, was built when the engineers believed that the drain of irrigation had permanently sunk its level. It is not quite endangered yet by the return of the waters, but another season's rise on top of the present remarkable gain may make the railroad engineers anxious."

Collier's Weekly is wrong in its conclusion on the Ogden-Lucin cut-off. The engineers were impressed with the retreat of the lake, but before starting the great undertaking they studied

the history of the lake and were aware of the fact that twice since the pioneers arrived the lake had been six feet higher than it is today and eleven feet higher than at the time of their investigations, and they built with the possibility of "the lake coming back." They also, as a precaution, made plans for meeting even a greater rise than the records of the lake disclosed, and Chief Engineer Hood at the time stated that: were the lake to return to its former size, and continue to gain in depth, the engineers could build the trestle faster than the lake could encroach.

There is only one weak spot on the cut-off today and that is the fill-in on the west side, but work trains are building up the approach with large boulders and are prepared to go on with the work of lifting the track, if deemed necessary.

ABUSES WHICH CAN BE OVERCOME.

This paper repeatedly has declared its disapproval of the system of giving "floaters." These criticisms have been directed not against the Ogden method, but the system which prevails throughout the west, including, of course, Ogden. We have registered complaints also against the practice of allowing the police to be judges, juries and executioners, and this complaint applies to a practice which is to be found in nearly all cities of allowing the police too much latitude.

Of late others have dwelt upon these abuses until the press of the country is making a campaign for reformation in police circles.

Reproducing an article from an Eastern paper, the Logan Journal says:

A Justice of the New York State Supreme court has publicly accused the police force of New York City of arbitrary and illegal abuse of police powers, and so severely called them to account that their methods are now under investigation by the mayor.

Commenting upon the matter, the Baltimore American declared that "if there is anything indecous in a government like this, it is the disregard of personal liberty and constitutional rights by the very forces created by the law to enforce these rights," which is an incontrovertible truth.

The entire theory upon which this government is based, is the greatest possible liberty of the individual without encroaching upon the rights of others. The police and police justices are the hired servants of the public, as much to secure and assure the peaceful use of this right, as to invoke the restraining law upon those who would invade it.

But instead of this, in too many cities the police assume the role of tyrants, and exercise without any authority of law or warrant in justice an arbitrary authority that knows no restraint, stops at no injustice and brooks no question.

Of course it isn't usually brought to bear against citizens bearing evidences of prosperity, because they might have friends who could make things warm at headquarters, but is invoked chiefly against the unfortunate and friendless, who are harshly driven from one place to another, and often "jugged" because, forsooth, they have no money, which commodity does, indeed, and to a greater extent than charity—seem to cover a multitude of sins.

If a man happens to be either suspected or for any reason disliked by the police of a city, his chest and his pockets are to get out of it, for they'll be on his trail until some pretext for his arrest is either found or made, and he will find when brought before the justice, that he is part of the police machine. If he is a stranger and was properly humble to his captor, when it is found he has no money he will be heavily fined as a vagrant, then given a floater out of town, with the suspended sentence hanging over him if he returns. He but barely sets foot inside the next city before the process is repeated. The greatest desire of his heart may be to find work, but he may never linger long enough; and at last, driven by starvation and desperation, he may resort to crime.

If a resident of the city in which the police have "an eye upon" him, which often means some grudge against him, for some cause of offense will be found, and he is arrested, tried, and found guilty as a matter of course, even if a little false evidence is required. He is then measured and photographed, and at the expiration of his sentence goes forth a marked man, subject to rearrest under circumstances that would brand the persecution as a public outrage if applied to any man of known standing in the community.

The Standard has advocated that an advisory body, made up of all classes of citizens, meet every three months, to review state, county and city affairs, and offer advice to the servants of the people, through the medium of the newspapers. We are convinced such a body would have a wholesome effect on those entrusted with police duties, as its scope would be broader than that of a grand jury and its utterances would be accepted as the voice of the people.

Why not have 100 citizens, of their own volition, act as a nucleus to a mass meeting to be held every three months, to be attended by all inclination to take an active part in directing state, county or city government? How long could abuses of any kind exist in any community while such a searchlight swept through the darkest recesses of public affairs?

WHERE OGDEN IS FORTUNATE.

(Morning Examiner.)
The newspapers in Salt Lake yesterday morning printed the announcement that the price of butter and eggs has again been advanced. Eggs are now sold at forty cents the dozen and butter at forty cents the pound. That these prices are exorbitant there is no question, either. But, in the final analysis, in the words of Aldrich, "What are you going to do about it?" Salt Lake's people are ridden with a combine of merchants whose membership is composed of individual robbers and collective brigands. They seize upon every opportunity to hoist the price of products that the people must have. Sometimes they do not wait for opportunity, but hoist the prices, any-

way. Such would seem to be the case at this time.

One of the dealers in Salt Lake said that the increase in the price is the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. The Examiner hesitates to believe this. There is no reason why prices should not be lower instead of higher. The cost of feed is much cheaper than it has been. The weather has been favorable. There is a bountiful supply of forage products. Every condition is favorable to the produce farmer.

Not long ago the milkmen who supply Salt Lake raised the price forbiddingly high, and they gave as their excuse for so doing that the regulations calling for cleanliness were being enforced. In practically so many words, they admitted that when they were selling impure milk, and watered and colored fluid for milk, they could sell much lower. They were ready to go back to those conditions. They were ready to poison the people, and to feed the babies on distilled typhoid germs. It mattered not a whit to them how many lives were sacrificed, so long as they reaped the blood money.

Ogden's people are peculiarly fortunate in the matter of produce prices. The hold-up system does not prevail here. The people are willing to pay a fair price for fair measure, and the dealers ought to be satisfied with making a fair profit. It would be an evil day for Ogden were a combine such as has Salt Lake by the throat to gain a foothold here. The people should be ever alert that no trust of dealers in the necessities gain such foothold.

THAT HUNTSVILLE CONTROVERSY

Editor Standard: There has been so much complaint of late in the newspapers about the violation of the fish and game law by some one calling himself the reputable sportsman. I have lived in Huntsville forty-three years and I know there never was a time in my memory that the law has been so strictly enforced as of late.

J. M. Groves, the game warden, is watching these reputable sportsmen so close that it makes them squeal. In years gone by some of these sportsmen made their living by violating the game law. They were not molested by the warden of that day and now, having winked at the law, they have become so case-hardened that it is hard to break them from continuing so to do.

I know from twelve to fifteen different parties of so-called reputable sportsmen that had fish seines some twelve or fifteen years ago, but one of them I know has been confiscated and the balance I think have spoiled and are not in use. There is more fish in the Ogden river and its tributaries at the present time than there has been for many years. This I know to be a fact, showing that the violators are being watched closely. They have been in past years. In past years there were not many arrests made among the fish and game violators. They were mostly boys, and farmers who were working, and some fish came down the irrigating ditches into their fields and if they were not good friends of the game warden they were watched and arrested and the real violators were not watched at all, and made a good living selling fish, and for that reason you never hear of any of them finding fault with the old warden. (Very reasonable, is it not.) I might say that I know of my own knowledge that the present warden is doing the best work and putting in more time than any warden ever did in the history of Ogden Valley. This newspaper talk is simply nothing more than jealousy on the part of the fish and game law violators.

(Signed) James C. Wangsgaard.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE RECOVERY OF MISS CLINE

New York, Sept. 1.—Maggie Cline, the famous actress, is critically ill at a hotel at Rockaway Park, L. I., with ptomaine poisoning. Miss Cline, who recently re-entered the vaudeville stage, violated her doctor's orders, it is said, by eating cream on Monday, and that night she attended a party where she ate ice cream. With her is her niece, Mrs. Samuel Collins, who said that little hope is felt for Miss Cline's recovery.

MYSTERIOUS RISE OF A LARGE STREAM.

Columbus, Ga., Sept. 1.—River men here are mystified at the sudden rise of the Chattahoochee river, which began yesterday. Although this immediate section is undergoing a drought, the river has risen 12 feet here in the last 24 hours.

There have been no heavy rains reported at any point on the river and residents are unable to assign any cause for the present stage of the water.

FIRST SUICIDE OF A CHINAMAN IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—The first suicide of a Chinaman in the state of Georgia occurred here last night. This morning the body of Lee Tong, who has been a resident of this city for several years, was found in the hotel in which he lived. When last seen he was apparently in good health and there are no marks of violence on the body, it is generally believed that he took poison.

FORMER WIFE OF BRODIE DUKE IS AN INSANE WOMAN

Chicago, Sept. 1.—In the unkempt, ill-shaven woman whose feverish lips answered to the name of Alice Webb Duke in Judge Gummell's court here today, there was little to remind the spectators of the former wife of Brodie L. Duke, the millionaire tobacco man.

Mrs. Duke was arrested last night charged with having failed to pay a \$2,000 annuity bill. In her cell last night she sang snatches from grand opera for hours. Today Judge Gummell, on the statement of a physician

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah



The Head of the Public School System of Utah

4 Schools The School of Arts and Sciences, the State Normal School, or the School of Education, the State School of Mines, and a School of Medicine are embraced by the University of Utah.

33 Departments Including the Department of Law, which is part of the School of Arts and Sciences.

125 Instructors Many of them graduates of the greatest Universities of this country and Europe.

1618 Students Including the Summer of 1909. With the children of the Training School, more than 2,000 young people received instruction in the University buildings last year.

\$860,000 Equipment Embraces 10 brick and stone buildings, 92 acres of grounds, and other University property.

\$150,000 Laboratory Equipment Most of the apparatus, machinery, and tools, etc., are new and of the very best.

Co-Educational Women are admitted to all departments. The Dean of Women looks after the welfare of the young women students.

Strange, Is it Not? That some of us go away to school when students come from the East and West, the North and the South, and the far countries of the earth to attend the University of Utah.

Particulars Registration of students, September 16th, 17th, and 18th. Fee \$10.00. After the 18th, fee \$12.00. Regular work begins September 20th. Inquire of local agents for railroad rates. Catalog, Picture Bulletin, and complete information sent free upon request.

Address:—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

that the defendant is insane, held her for examination in the county court as to her mental state.

AERO CLUB OF CALIFORNIA WILL MAKE A BID

Los Angeles, Sept. 1.—Through the Aero Club of California a committee of Los Angeles have notified the Aero Club of America that Southern California will make a bid for the proposed International Aeroplane competition next year. The committee selected from the membership of the local Aero club began a movement today to raise a fund of \$100,000 to be distributed as prizes to the successful sky pilots.

The letter to the Aero Club of America calls attention to the fact that the lack of rain and wind during the summer season around Los Angeles would make ideal conditions for record-breaking aeroplane races.

PERE MARQUETTE DAY OBSERVED IN MICHIGAN

Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 1.—Pere Marquette, the Jesuit missionary whose name is inseparably interwoven with the early history of Michigan and the great lakes, was honored here today in the unveiling of a \$7,000 monument to his memory. The bronze statue, ten feet high and resting on a sub-base ten feet in height, represents the missionary standing erect and clothed in his priestly robe.

Justice William R. Day, of the United States supreme court, and Rev. Father Cunningham of Marquette college of Milwaukee, delivered addresses.

KETCHEL MUST GET DOWN IN WEIGHT.

New York, Sept. 1.—Stanley Ketchel will have to scale within halting distance of the middleweight mark if he wants to meet Sam Langford in that much-mooted battle before the Fairmont club on September 20th. This is the gist of a statement made last night by Joe Woodman, manager of the Boston negro, who is alarmed over the report that he will face a full-fledged heavyweight when he encounters Ketchel in the ring.

LORD DE CLIFFORD IS KILLED IN ACCIDENT

London, Sept. 1.—Jack Southwell Russell, Lord de Clifford, was instantaneously killed in an automobile accident today at Bamber, near Brighton. His car collided with another vehicle and turned turtle.

Lord de Clifford was born in 1884. In February, 1906, he was married to Eva Carrington, who was at one time on the stage as one of the "Gibson girls" in a local comedy.

ASKING PARDON FOR A BASEBALL CONVICT

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—"Kid" Elberfeld of the New York American club, is circulating a petition among players and club owners of the American league addressed to President Taft, asking for the pardon of Tom Taylor, the old-time diamond star, who is serving a life sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta. Elberfeld has enlisted the services of Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago Cubs, who will look after the National league's side of the case.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS AN OKLAHOMA DEATH.

Hollis, Okla., Sept. 1.—Much mystery surrounds the death of J. W. Sims, sheriff of Harmon county, who was found dead in bed yesterday from revolver wounds. Mrs. Sims, who was sleeping with her husband, could throw no light upon the shooting.

The coroner's jury today returned a verdict that Sheriff Sims was killed

THE D. W. ELLIS ABSTRACT CO.

Abstracts OF TITLE

Bonded and licensed abstractors of title to any piece or parcel of land in Weber county. UNDER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

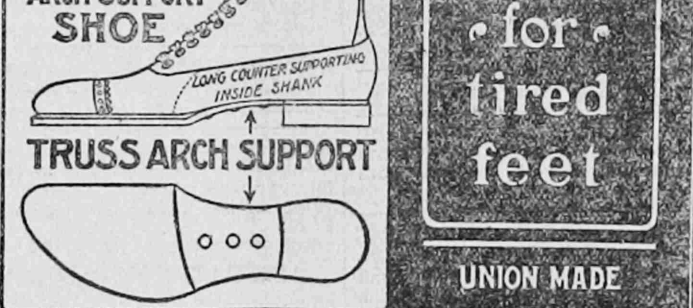
by unknown persons. The authorities, however, declare a sensational arrest will soon be made.

ENDED HIS LIFE WITH CHLOROFORM

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Martin K. Anderson, well known to seafaring men on the Pacific coast and secretary of the Marine Engineers' union of

this city, committed suicide early today by taking chloroform. According to a deputy coroner who investigated, domestic and business troubles were the cause of the tragedy.

What was planned to be the most powerful locomotive ever built proved to be too heavy to pull a load when given a trial by the Canadian Pacific railroad at Montreal.



Indispensable for tired feet. UNION MADE

Medical Experts

Disagree as to the proper cure for flat-foot. The causes are well known, and the suffering that ensues is acute.

When the shank of the foot loses its natural arch, the weight of the body is felt upon that sensitive framework.

The PACKARD arch support shoe is built on hygienic principles consistent with the anatomical construction of the natural foot.

Our special pressure-resisting sole leather counter and the firm steel arch restores the shank of the foot to its natural position and holds it securely.

This construction places no restraint upon the muscles, it simply holds up the arch of the foot and allows the natural movement with absolute ease.

As the safest, surest, quickest, cheapest remedy for your foot trouble buy the

Packard Arch Support Shoe

For street car and railroad conductors, motorman, brakeman, policemen, clerks, in fact, all men who are upon their feet all day the arch support shoes are the most practical shoes made.

AGENCY:

CLARK'S STORES

Don't Get in a Huff

With the partner of your joys, if either of you have made a mistake in shopping. The wisest of us is likely to get "stung" once in a while and the experience might do you good. When you do get stung on a purchase, it will at least teach you not to experiment with unreliable stores, but to stick to the "tried and true." We want your trade, but the only inducement we offer to get it is absolute square dealing and the best meats that the market affords.

Russell-James Co. Chicago Market

Bell 866. Ind. 521. 181-183-185 Twenty-Fourth Street